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Washington DC 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application, including 4 sheet(s) of formal drawings, of inventor(s) Kar W. Yung and Donald C.D. Chang

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MAXIMIZING SATELLITE CONSTELLATION COVERAGE**

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Total Claims	19 - 20 =	0	\$22.00	\$0.00
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	\$82.00	\$0.00
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This form is submitted in triplicate.

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PATENT
PD-96315

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MAXIMIZING
SATELLITE CONSTELLATION COVERAGE**

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Technical Field

5 This invention relates to methods and systems for maximizing satellite constellation coverage at predetermined local times for a set of predetermined geographic locations.

Background Art

10 Space mission design and analysis is typically performed to determine constellations that can meet the greatest number of mission requirements at the least possible cost. During this process, coverage of candi-
15 date constellations is often matched to peak traffic needs at specified locations. Traffic needs, however, could be highly correlated with local time as exemplified by the daily telephone traffic which peaks during the 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. period. Synchronization of the constellation with local time, thus, can increase the resource utilization significantly.

20 Several existing orbits, such as Sun-synchro-
nous orbits, Molniya orbits, etc., do synchronize the exact passing of the subsatellite point of each individ-
25 ual satellite over a predetermined location at certain predetermined local times. However, there is no general systematic approach to synchronize coverage of an entire satellite constellation, which may consist of more than one satellite, with local time.

Disclosure Of The Invention

It is thus a general object of the present invention to provide a method and system for maximizing satellite constellation coverage at predetermined local
5 times for a set of predetermined geographic locations.

In carrying out the above object and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention, a method is provided for maximizing satellite constellation coverage at predetermined local times for
10 a set of predetermined geographic locations. The method includes the step of determining a satellite constellation having a first coverage wherein the constellation includes at least one desired satellite having a trajectory associated therewith. The method also includes the
15 step of determining a period of rotation for each of the desired satellites. Still further, the method includes the step of determining a time dependent coverage of the satellite constellation based on the period of rotation and the trajectory of each of the desired satellites.
20 The method further includes the step of tilting the trajectory of at least one of the desired satellites to obtain a second coverage based on the time dependent coverage, wherein the second coverage provides maximum coverage at the predetermined local times for the set of
25 predetermined geographic locations. Finally, the method includes the step of generating command signals for modifying the trajectory of the at least one desired satellite.

In further carrying out the above object and
30 other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention, a system is also provided for carrying out

the steps of the above described method. The system includes a processor operative to determine a period of rotation for each of the desired satellites, determine a time dependent coverage of the satellite constellation based on the period of rotation and the trajectory of each of the desired satellites, and to tilt the trajectory of at least one of the desired satellites to obtain the second coverage. The system also includes means for generating command signals for modifying the trajectory of the at least one desired satellite.

The above object and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention are readily apparent from the following detailed description of the best mode for carrying out the invention when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

FIGURE 1 is a diagrammatic representation illustrating a satellite communication system of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a schematic illustration of a typical constellation of satellites employed in the method and system of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a flow diagram illustrating the general sequence of steps associated with the method of the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is an equirectangular view of the projection of the orbit planes on the surface of the earth for a specific satellite constellation;

FIGURE 5 is a graph illustrating the number of satellites observed per hour at a predetermined geographic location before incorporating the method of the present invention;

5 FIGURE 6 is a graph illustrating the number of satellites observed per hour at the predetermined geographic location after incorporating the method of the present invention; and

10 FIGURE 7 is an equirectangular view of the projection of the orbit planes on the surface of the earth for the specific satellite constellation after incorporating the method of the present invention.

Best Modes For Carrying Out The Invention

15 Referring first to Figure 1, a satellite-based communications system 10 with a typical geometry for practicing the present invention is diagrammatically illustrated. In general, the system 10 includes a plurality of communications satellites 14 belonging to a satellite constellation. The satellite constellation
20 may consist of any number of orbital planes 15, as shown in Figure 2. The satellite constellation of the present invention may provide telecommunications coverage, or other types of coverage such as, but not limited to, remote sensing or surveillance.

25 The satellites 14 are in communication with a satellite ground station 12, which controls and monitors the satellites 14 according to data processed by a processor 16.

Turning now to Figure 3, the general steps associated with the method of the present invention are illustrated. First, a desired satellite constellation is determined, as shown at block 20. For example, it may be desirable to design a satellite constellation providing global coverage at all times. Thus, it may be desirable to use five satellites in two planes to provide such global coverage. It is also desirable to have the two planes be more uniformly spaced over the globe. If the desired geographic location is the border of Spain and France, the latitude is 40°N while the longitude equals 0°. The inclination angle of each of the satellites may be 45°. If the desired geographic location is Los Angeles, which is near longitude equal to 120°, the ascending nodes would be 60° and 120° correspondingly.

Each of these satellites are designed to follow a specific trajectory defining the orbit of the satellite as a function of time. The trajectory of a satellite orbit is defined by a set of orbital parameters. These parameters correspond to rotations of the trajectory in some inertial coordinate systems.

Next, the period of rotation of each of the satellites is determined, as shown at block 22. If the point of interest (predetermined geographic location) and the orbit are near the equator, i.e., latitude equals 0°, the orbital period is determined as follows:

$$P = [m_s D_s D_N / (n D_N + m_s D_s)], \quad (\text{Eq. \#1})$$

where,

P is the orbit period with its sign indicating whether it is a direct or retrograde orbit;

n is an integer with its absolute value equal to the number of times that the satellite transverses the same geographic longitude within the repeating period;

5 m_s is the number of mean solar day per repeating period and must be a positive integer relatively prime to n;

D_s is the mean solar day, which is 24 hours or 1440 minutes; and

10 D_N is the nodal day which is the period of the earth-rotation relative to the ascending node or any point of the orbit plane. If the orbit plane does not rotate in the inertial frame, it is the same as the sidereal day D_1 which is about 1436 minutes.

15 When the point of interest cannot be covered by equatorial orbits, inclined orbits are utilized. The orbital period must then satisfy the following constraint:

$$T = m_s D_s = m_N D_N = |(n+m_N)P| \quad (\text{Eq. \#2})$$

20 where,

m_N is the number of nodal day per repeating period which must be a positive integer relatively prime to n; and

25 T is the repeating period that the coverage pattern starts to repeat itself.

Utilizing the example given above, since the desired geographic location is at a latitude equal to 40° North, Equation 2 must be used to solve for the period of rotation of each of the satellites since it is not an equatorial orbit. Assuming that the difference between m_s and m_N can be compensated via station keeping, 30 n is set equal to 3 and $m_N = m_s = 1$. Choosing a repeat-

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ing period of T equal to 24 hours, P equals 6 hours. Thus, the period of rotation of each of the desired satellites is equal to 6 hours.

5 The geographic longitudinal displacement for both schemes at the end of the i-th solar day is as follows:

$$2\pi \text{ Mod}[(i/m_g)n, 1]. \quad (\text{Eq. \#3})$$

10 The geographic longitudinal displacement corresponds to the longitude of the subsatellite point minus the original longitude after the elapsed time period. Thus it is guaranteed that the satellite will return to the desired longitude at a desired local time.

15 Knowing the period of the satellite constellation, the time dependent coverage provided by the satellites can then be determined, as shown at block 24, utilizing simulation or other similar analysis. Referring again to the exemplary satellite constellation, which corresponds to the standard ICO (Intermediate Circular Orbit) constellation, the constellation consists of two planes of five satellites each at about 20 10,355 km altitude and 45° inclination. As discussed above, the ascending nodes of the two planes are 180° apart at approximately 0° and 180° longitude. The projection of the orbit planes on the surface of the 25 earth is shown in equirectangular view in Figure 4. Based on the period of the ICO constellation, the number of satellites observed per hour at the predetermined geographic location, e.g., 40° latitude, is shown in Figure 5. As can be seen in Figure 5, the satellite 30 resources are not optimized since a maximum number of satellites is seen sporadically throughout the day.

Since the desired coverage depends on the local time at the predetermined geographic location, it is desirable to have the maximum possible number of satellites providing coverage at the predetermined geographic location for about 8-12 hours per day during the middle of the day. This is achieved by tilting, or reorienting, the satellite constellation around the y axis in the equatorial plane, as shown at block 26. This process is accomplished by repeating the above simulation after rotating the parameters defining the trajectory until the desired coverage is obtained. The amount of tilting depends on the constellation. For the example given, a tilting of 60° is optimal, as shown in Figure 6. The orbital parameters of the tilted constellation corresponds to an inclination angle of 69.3° and ascending nodes of 40.9°E and 139.1°E .

Figures 5 and 6 indicate that the constellation before tilting has about 5 hours of optimal coverage, namely from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Once the constellation is tilted, optimal coverage can be achieved from 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., or 13 hours, which is 260% better. The projection of the orbit planes in equirectangular view after tilting is shown in Figure 7.

Finally, command signals are generated for modifying the trajectory based on the desired amount of tilting. Since the present invention can be utilized in both designing a new satellite constellation or modifying a pre-existing satellite constellation, this step is accomplished in one of two ways. In the case in which a new satellite constellation is being designed, the tilting operation corresponds to a rotation of the original inertial coordinate system. That is, the

orbital parameters defining the trajectory is first expressed in rotation matrices. These rotation matrices are then transformed by the desired amount of tilting. A new coordinate system is then extracted from the tilted rotation matrices to obtain the new orbital parameters. The new satellite constellation with the optimum coverage is then realized by programming a computer 32 (Figure 1) in a launch vehicle 34, such as, for example, a rocket or booster, with the new orbital parameters. The satellites are then launched into space via the launch vehicle with the new orbital parameters programmed therein, as shown at block 28.

For existing satellite constellations, command signals must be generated by the satellite ground station 12 in order to achieve the desired amount of tilting, as shown at block 30. The command signals are transmitted by the satellite ground station 12 to selected satellites 14 to modify the orbital parameters so that the net change of the orbital plane is 60° . The command signals instruct the satellites 14 to fire-up certain thrusters (not shown) for a certain duration at a predetermined time.

The tilting process of the present invention shifts satellite resources away from the equator towards the "hot spots" at certain times. Then the motion of the earth relative to the orbit plane, not necessarily the motion of the earth relative to the individual satellite, brings the satellite resources to the daily traffic at proper times. Thus, the daily coverage provided by the entire satellite constellation matches the traffic needs at predetermined local times. The overall performance of the satellite constellation is

thus improved without any alteration to the space segment hardware.

5 While the best modes for carrying out the invention have been described in detail, those familiar with the art to which this invention relates will recognize various alternative designs and embodiments for practicing the invention as defined by the following claims.

Attorney's Office

What Is Claimed Is:

1 1. A method for maximizing satellite con-
2 stellation coverage at predetermined local times for a
3 set of predetermined geographic locations, the method
4 comprising:

5 determining a satellite constellation having
6 a first coverage, the constellation including at least
7 one desired satellite wherein each of the at least one
8 desired satellites have a trajectory associated there-
9 with;

10 determining a period of rotation for each of
11 the desired satellites;

12 determining a time dependent coverage of the
13 satellite constellation based on the period of rotation
14 and the trajectory of each of the desired satellites;

15 tilting the trajectory of at least one of the
16 desired satellites to obtain a second coverage based on
17 the time dependent coverage, the second coverage provid-
18 ing maximum coverage at the predetermined local times
19 for the set of predetermined geographic locations; and

20 generating command signals for modifying the
21 trajectory of the at least one desired satellite.

1 2. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein
2 generating the command signals includes programming a
3 computer with orbital parameters based on the tilted
4 trajectory.

1 3. The method as recited in claim 2 further
2 comprising launching the at least one desired satellite
3 with the orbital parameters programmed therein.

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1 4. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein
2 generating the command signals includes transmitting the
3 command signals to the at least one desired satellite.

1 5. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein
2 determining the period of rotation includes determining
3 if the trajectory of the at least one desired satellite
4 is equatorial.

1 6. The method as recited in claim 5 wherein
2 determining the period includes determining the period
3 of rotation according to the following if the trajectory
4 is equatorial:

5
$$P = [m_s D_s D_N / (n D_N + m_s D_s)],$$

6 where,

7 P is the orbit period with its sign indicating
8 whether it is a direct or retrograde orbit;

9 n is an integer with its absolute value equal
10 to the number of times that the satellite transverses
11 the same geographic longitude within the repeating
12 period;

13 m_s is the number of mean solar day per repeat-
14 ing period and must be a positive integer relatively
15 prime to n;

16 D_s is the mean solar day, which is 24 hours or
17 1440 minutes; and

18 D_N is the nodal day which is the period of the
19 earth-rotation relative to the ascending node or any
20 point of the orbit plane.

1 7. The method as recited in claim 5 wherein
2 determining the period includes determining the period
3 of rotation according to the following if the trajectory
4 is not equatorial:

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$$P = \frac{T}{n+m_N}$$

5 where,
6 m_N is the number of nodal day per repeating
7 period which must be a positive integer relatively prime
8 to n ; and
9 T is the repeating period that the coverage
10 pattern starts to repeat itself.

1 8. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein
2 determining the time dependent coverage includes per-
3 forming a simulation.

1 9. The method as recited in claim 1 wherein
2 the trajectory is defined by a first coordinate system
3 and wherein tilting the trajectory comprises:
4 translating the first coordinate system into
5 rotation matrices;
6 transforming the rotation matrices based on
7 the tilting; and
8 determining a second coordinate system based
9 on the transformed rotation matrices.

1 10. A system for maximizing satellite con-
2 stellation coverage at predetermined local times for a
3 set of predetermined geographic locations, the satellite
4 constellation having a first coverage and including at
5 least one desired satellite wherein each of the at least
6 one desired satellites have a trajectory associated
7 therewith, the system comprising:
8 a processor operative to determine a period of
9 rotation for each of the desired satellites, determine
10 a time dependent coverage of the satellite constellation
11 based on the period of rotation and the trajectory of

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12 each of the desired satellites, and to tilt the trajec-
13 tory of at least one of the desired satellites to obtain
14 a second coverage based on the time dependent coverage,
15 the second coverage providing maximum coverage at the
16 predetermined local times for the set of predetermined
17 geographic locations; and

18 means for generating command signals for
19 modifying the trajectory of the at least one desired
20 satellite.

1 11. The system as recited in claim 10 wherein
2 the means for generating is a computer programmed to
3 launch the at least one desired satellite into space
4 with the modified trajectory.

1 12. The system as recited in claim 11 wherein
2 the trajectory is a theoretical trajectory.

1 13. The system as recited in claim 10 wherein
2 the means for generating is a satellite ground station
3 operative to transmit and receive signals to and from
4 the at least one desired satellite.

1 14. The system as recited in claim 13 wherein
2 the trajectory is an actual trajectory.

1 15. The system as recited in claim 10 wherein
2 the processor, in determining the period of rotation, is
3 further provided for determining if the trajectory of
4 the at least one desired satellite is equatorial.

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9 T is the repeating period that the coverage
10 pattern starts to repeat itself.

1 18. The system as recited in claim 10 wherein
2 the processor, in determining the time dependent cover-
3 age, is further operative to perform a simulation.

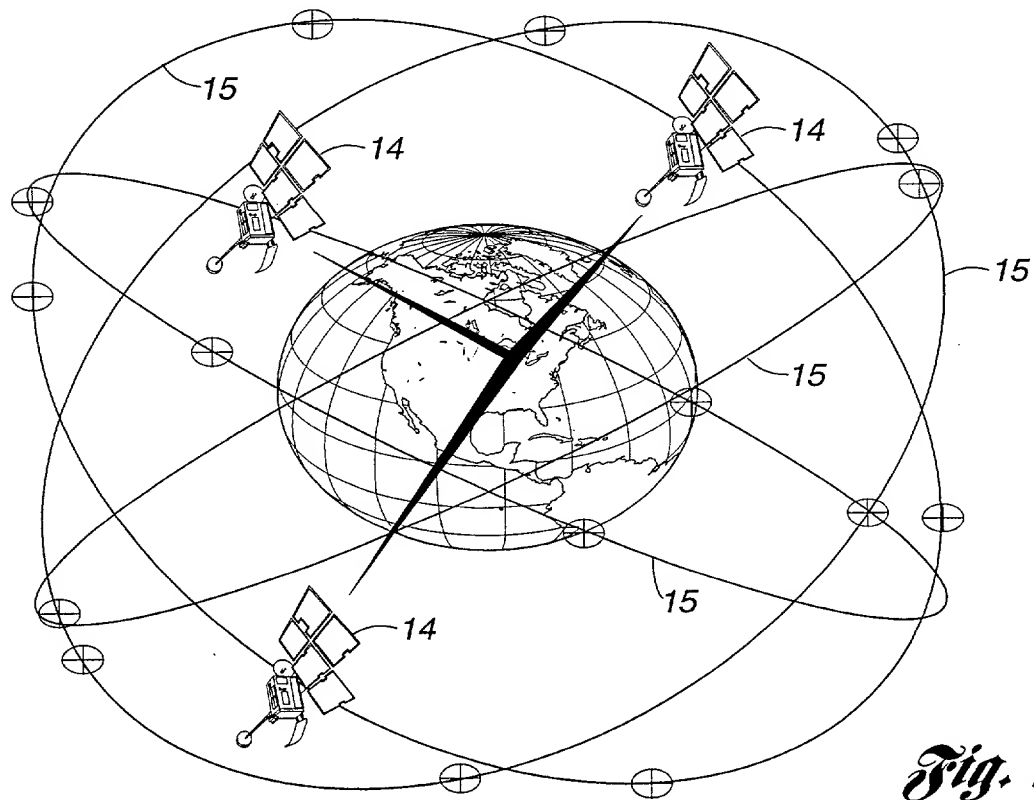
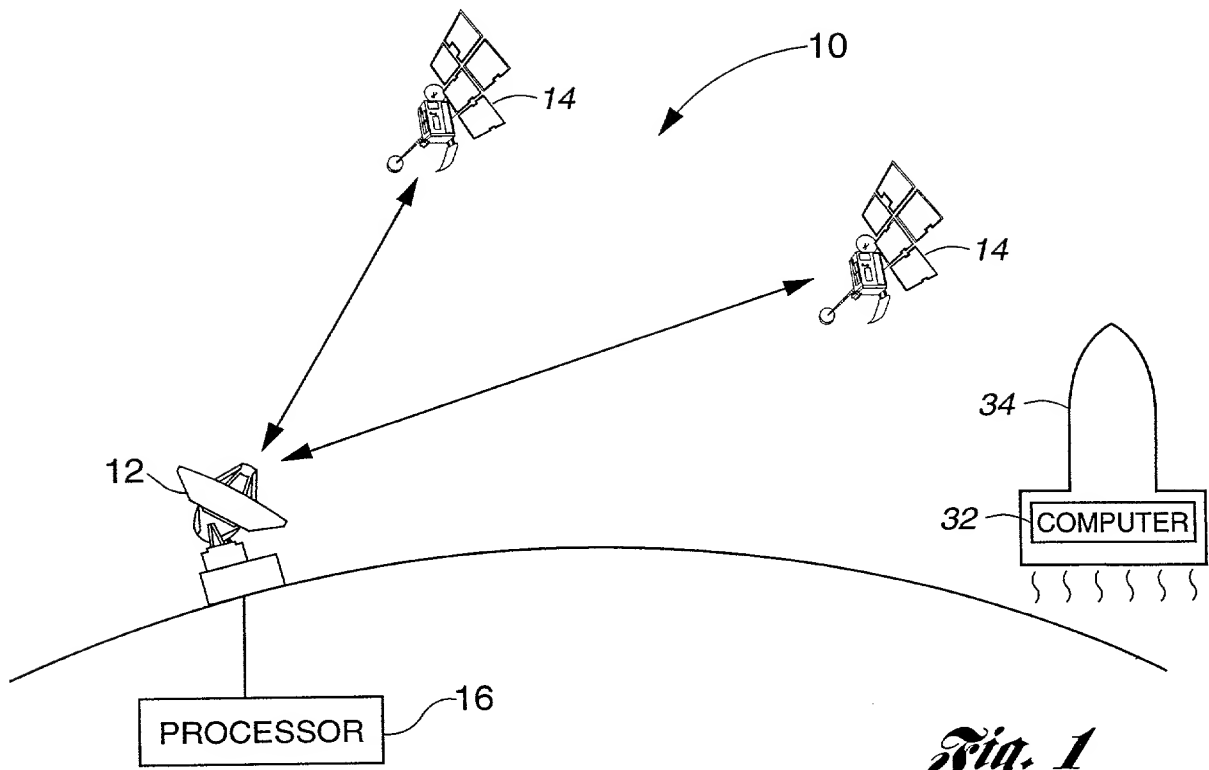
1 19. The system as recited in claim 10 wherein
2 the trajectory is defined by a first coordinate system
3 and wherein the processor, in tilting the trajectory, is
4 further operative to translate the first coordinate
5 system into rotation matrices, transform the rotation
6 matrices based on the tilting, and determine a second
7 coordinate system based on the transformed rotation
8 matrices.

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Abstract

A method and system for maximizing satellite coverage at predetermined local times for a set of predetermined geographic location includes a processor
5 operative to determine a period of rotation for each of the desired satellites in the satellite constellation. The processor also determines a time dependent coverage of the satellite constellation based on the period of rotation and the trajectory of each of the desired
10 satellites. The trajectories of the desired satellites are tilted until the satellite constellation provides maximum coverage at the predetermined local times for the set of predetermined geographic locations. If a new satellite constellation is being designed, command
15 signals are programmed into a computer of a launch vehicle containing the modified trajectory. If an existing satellite constellation is being modified, the ground station transmits command signals to the satellites for modifying the trajectory of the satellites in
20 accordance with the tilted trajectory.

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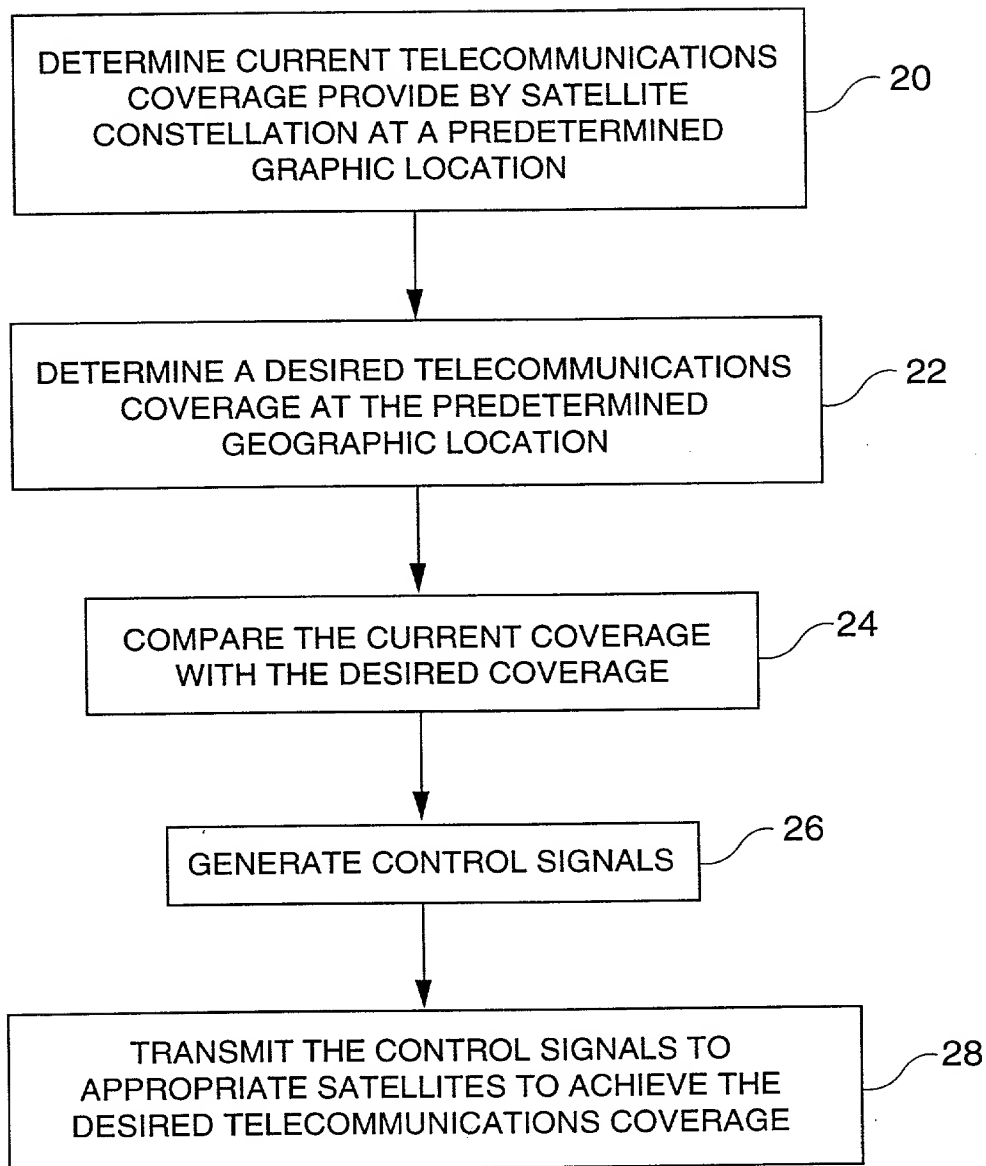


Fig. 3

0: 0: 0: 0: DAY: HOUR: MIN: SEC:

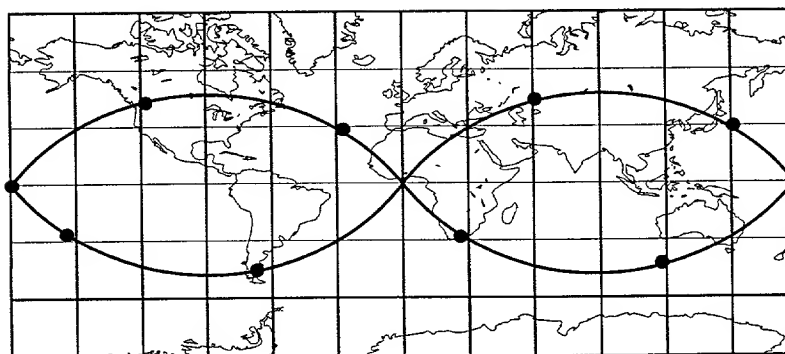


Fig. 4

GS (0, 40.) 0

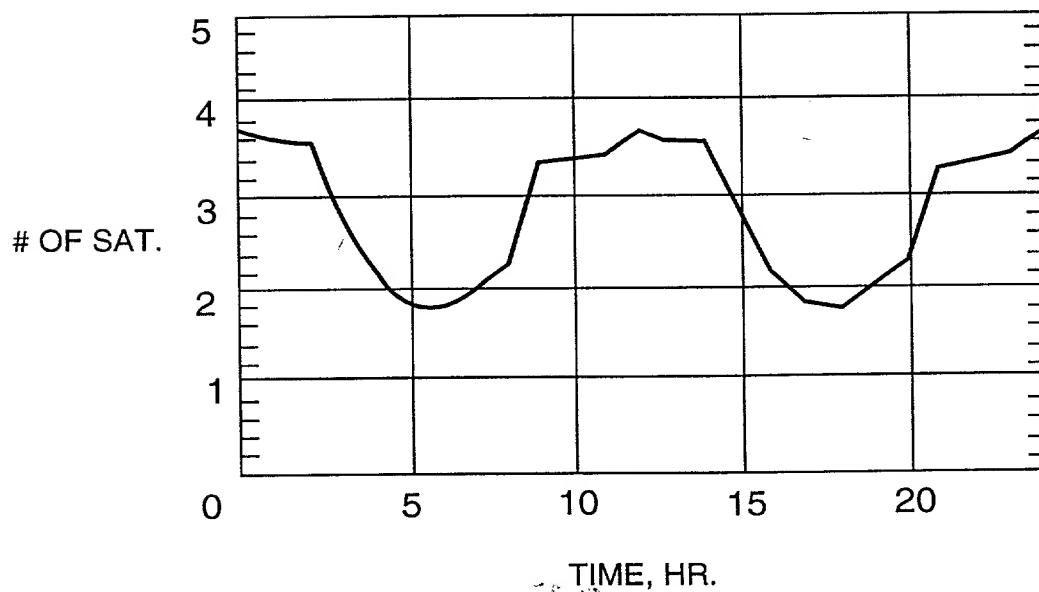


Fig. 5

G5 (0, 40.) 0

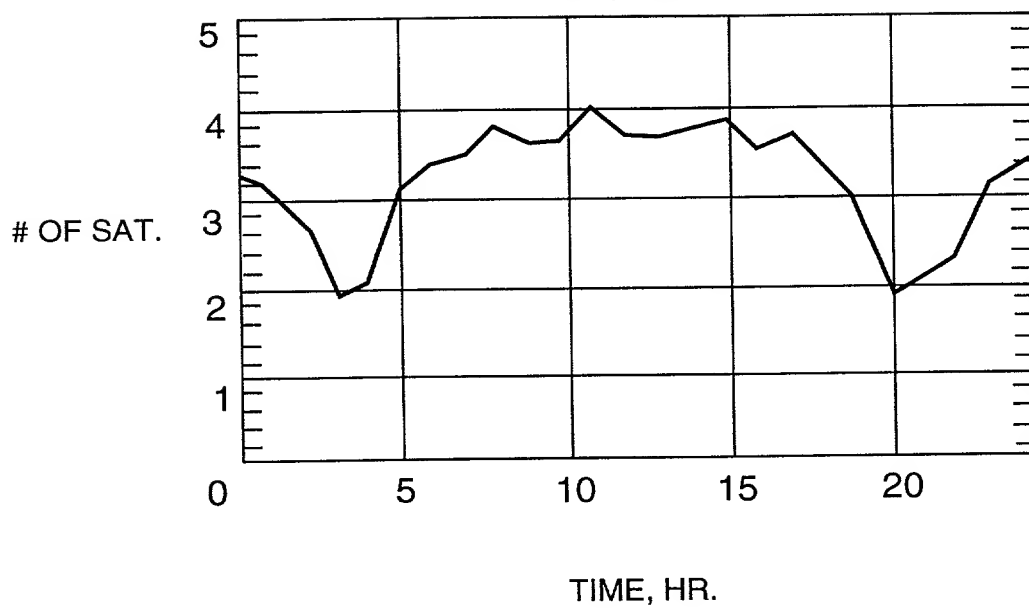


Fig. 6

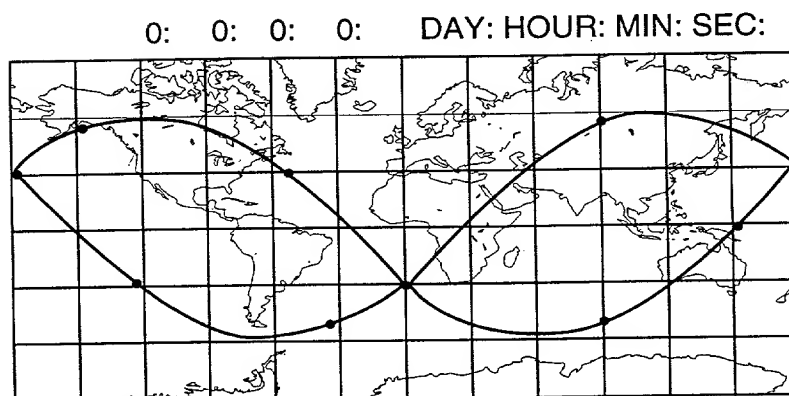


Fig. 7

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**COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION
AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

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- ☒ Original
☐ Continuation
☐ Division
☐ Continuation-in-part
☐ Supplemental

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MAXIMIZING SATELLITE CONSTELLATION COVERAGE**

the specification of which

(check one) ☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as Application Serial No. _____ and (a) [other than supplemental] was amended on or (b) [supplemental] with amendments through _____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

☐ Yes ☐ No

_____	_____	_____
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

_____	_____	_____
Application Serial No.	Filing Date	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorneys, or agent and attorneys, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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